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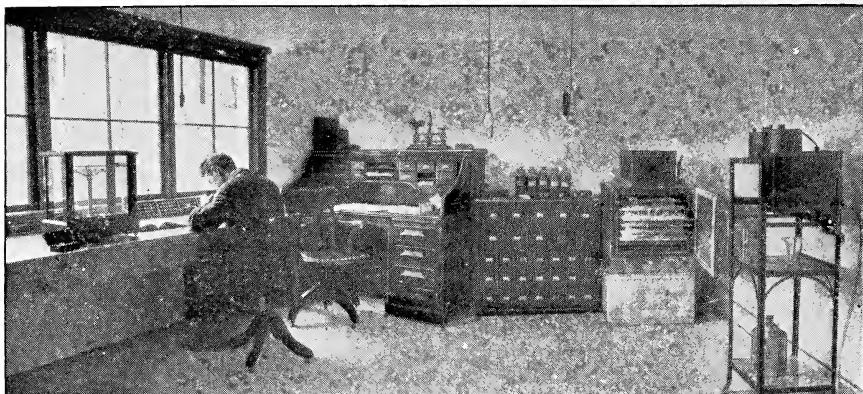
Dibble's Farm Seed Facts

1917

DIBBLE'S
HEAVYWEIGHT
OATS



DIBBLE'S RUSSET POTATOES
THE BEST WE HAVE EVER GROWN



Seed-testing Laboratory

Testing Seeds as Dibble Tests Them

means testing seeds as they are tested by the Seed-testing Department, Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Our new seed-testing laboratory is equipped with the most modern and up-to-date apparatus known to modern science, and we are under obligations to Prof. E. R. Brown, Botanist of the United States Seed-testing Bureau, for his aid, kindly interest and instructions that have enabled us to equip our own private laboratory with the same kind of apparatus that is used by the Government at Washington. Our Mr. H. E. Dibble, a graduate Seed Analyst of several years' experience, has charge of the work and as there is really nothing mysterious about it, we are going to tell you just how it is done, what the different pieces of apparatus are for and how they are used.

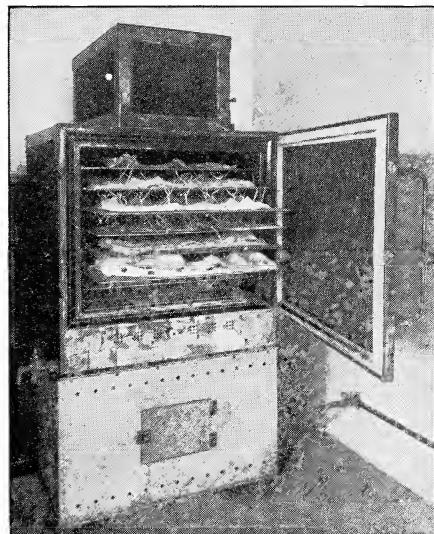
The large picture shows a general view of our laboratory and equipment. The room is finished in laboratory white with ample window space from the south and east. It is heated by natural gas and a thermostat controls the temperature of the room; this works by electricity and is positively automatic. If we wish to keep an even temperature of 70°, there is a thermometer on the wall that can be set by an indicator for any desired temperature; set at 70°, the thermostat turns the gas off if the temperature of the room gets above 70°, and turns it on if it falls below.

At the right stands the moisture-tester, a piece of apparatus that is more than human in its intelligence to give us the exact moisture-content in a given lot of seed corn for instance. This is most important, as experience has proved that corn carrying 16 per cent moisture or over is liable upon the arrival of warm weather to heat, mould and to a certain extent spoil, becoming valueless for seed purposes. In operation, a given amount of corn and a certain oil are mixed in a retort, afterward heated by gas to 195° C.; this drives the water out of the grain in the form of steam which afterward is condensed and accurately measured and figured in direct percentage by a graduate glass showing 12-15-18-20, etc., per cent moisture-content, as the case may be.

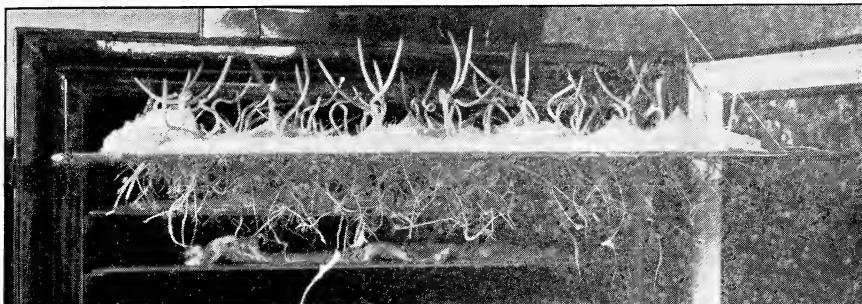
We make tests of all lots of corn that come to our Seed House and none is accepted that does not come up to our requirements, and you may rest assured that the bags of seed corn you may receive on **your** order have been tested according to this method.

Next to the moisture-tester in the corner is the Germinator, the one perfect complete germinator in existence so far as we know.

The Seed-testing Bureau at Washington



The Germinator



Tray Mammoth White Dent, five-day test, germination 98 per cent

was unable to purchase of any manufacturer a germinator that was accurate and dependable, so the experts employed by the Government, after many experiments, made one of their own that proved to be correct and exact in its work. The Department arranged with a New York City firm to make a number of them, and we are privileged to have one made after the Government model. This germinator is made of heavy copper, water-jacketed, heated by natural gas through a Bunsen burner. The oven or germinating-chamber is air-tight and the temperature therein is controlled by another thermostat, so that with one thermostat controlling the temperature of the room and one regulating the temperature of the germinating-chamber at all times, we have ideal conditions to test the germination of our seeds no matter how cold the weather may be outside. The germinator can be automatically regulated, to give the desired temperature for the best results for the different classes of seeds.

Some seeds, such as Alfalfa Clover, Timothy, Oats and Barley require a cool seed-bed at about 70° F., while Corn gives best results if a uniform temperature of 80° to 90° F., can be had.

Every lot of seed is sampled, and from that sample germination tests are made, and whether the bags of seed you get at the station contain any or all of the above-mentioned seeds, isn't it worth something to **you** to know that the seeds you are taking home with you are dry, that is they will keep, that they will grow, and also that they have been tested for purity for at the table in front of the window where the seed analyst is working, the purity tests are made.

First, the sample to be tested is weighed on balances, as shown in the glass case. These balances are most accurate, being sensitive to one-tenth of a milligram. Foreign seeds, inert matter which consists of broken seeds, dirt, etc., are separated from the sample, the work being done under the microscope, and the impure seed and inert matter are then carefully weighed on this same balance and the weight subtracted from the original weight of the seed before analysis, by which process the percentage of pure seed is determined. Samples of all the common and most of the uncommon weed seeds (ninety-six in all) as shown in the four glass plaques leaning against the window-sill are kept constantly before the analyst for comparison and identification.

Now **you** know how we know that Dibble's Tested Seeds are the best money can buy, and we hope you have decided they are the kind you are going to use hereafter on your farm.

In seeds, "the best is the cheapest," and every good farmer should use tested seeds on his farm. Good seeds of high germination and purity pay.



Improved Leaming in test but seventy hours



Testing Clover seed for purity

Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

As to Our Responsibility

Thousands of farmers will see this catalog for the first time, and as we consider it absolutely necessary for farmers to know that firms with whom they are dealing at a distance are thoroughly reliable, we print below facsimile letters from our bankers with whom we have been doing business for over a quarter of a century.

SMITH L. PARMELE
PRESIDENT

EDWARD F. DIBBLE
VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARLES R. PIERCE
CASHIER

JOHN H. GRAY
ASST. CASHIER

Bank of Lima Lima, N. Y.

Nov. 15, 1916

To whom it may concern:-

All the members of the corporation - Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, were born and brought up in this Township and are among our best and most respected citizens. Their Seed Farms which they own and control, aggregating nearly 2,000 acres, are among the best in this town and are conducted in a most successful and prosperous manner.

Edward F. Dibble, the President, is the largest stockholder in this Bank, and its Vice-President.

Bank of Honeoye Falls.
A. M. Holden, Banker.
Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

November 15th, 1916.

To whom it may concern;

I have known intimately the members of the corporation, Edward F. Dibble, Seedgrower, ever since their early childhood, and they are men of the highest standing and of the strictest integrity. From an experience of a quarter of a century doing business with them at our Bank, I am convinced that they will fulfill all obligations they enter into with every customer, to the letter.

They are the largest land owners in this section and their Seed Farms are in the highest state of cultivation.

From a small beginning, the Dibble Farm Seed business has grown to enormous proportions, one of the largest, if not the largest of the kind in America.

Yours truly,

Bank of Honeoye Falls.

We also refer to Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies, the leading agricultural papers of the East, and the many thousands of our customers.

Grow Bigger Crops

Inoculate your Seed with Edwards' Legume Bacteria

The chief value of legumes such as alfalfa, clover, peas, beans, etc., for use either as food or as green manure, lies in their high content of nitrogen. With the aid of certain kinds of bacteria, the legumes can get their supply of nitrogen from the air. These bacteria live and grow in the soil, and as the new plants start to grow, the bacteria burrow into the roots, grow there, and produce nodules or tubercles, visible to the eye as little bunches on the smaller roots. During this process the bacteria take nitrogen from the air and give it to the plants. Unless the plants have these legume bacteria growing on their roots, they will not make a successful growth.

On land where it is hard to get a good catch of legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown, the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation. One method that has been recommended in times past is to spread over the field to be seeded soil from a field that has grown the same crop. This method is cumbersome and expensive, and is apt to introduce into the soil seeds of bad weeds, fungus, or bacterial plant diseases; hence it is not a desirable method.

Seed Inoculation Simple

The best method of inoculation is to treat the seed before it is sown with a pure culture of the right kind of bacteria for that particular crop. By this method the inoculation can be done in a few minutes' time, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed in ample numbers to insure inoculation of the roots, with consequent increased growth of the crop, and with no risk of introducing seeds of bad weeds or germs of plant or animal diseases.

Portion of root of Red Clover showing nodules formed by the legume bacteria.

The pure-culture method of seed inoculation is indorsed by the Federal Department of Agriculture and many of the State Experiment Stations.

Edwards' cultures are prepared under the personal supervision of S. F. Edwards, formerly instructor in bacteriology at the Michigan Agricultural College, instructor in bacteriology in the College of Medicine at the University of Michigan, and for nine and one-half years professor of bacteriology at the Ontario Agricultural College. The cultures are made according to the best principles of the science of bacteriology, and special attention is given to keeping up the vigor and nitrogen-gathering power of the bacteria.

The "Farmers' Review," Chicago, issue of April 24, 1915, says in an editorial about alfalfa: "There is no magic about alfalfa. Good seed and inoculation on properly drained and carefully prepared soil assure success."

Peter Swartz, of the Cornalfa Farms, Waukesha, Wis., winner of the world's prize in alfalfa at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, says, in order to grow alfalfa successfully, "you have to have good seed, and you can't grow good alfalfa if the right kind of bacteria are not in the soil."

Crops for which Cultures are Made

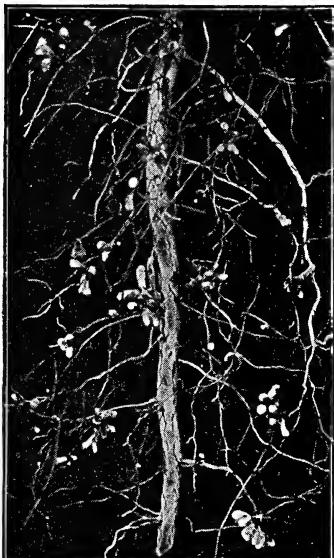
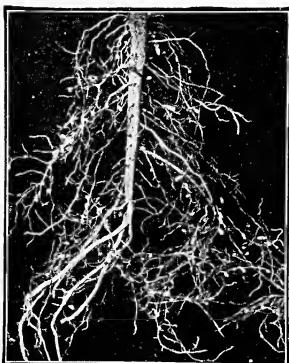
Cultures are made for legume crops as follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Crimson Clover, White Dutch Clover, Soja Beans, Vetches, Peas, etc. Of this list, the same cultures can be used for either Alfalfa or Sweet Clover and likewise the same cultures can be used for Red, Alsike, Crimson, and Dutch Clovers.

THE COST. Edwards' Legume Bacteria cultures are made in two sizes, one to inoculate 30 and one to inoculate 60 pounds of seed. **Postage paid.**

To inoculate 30 pounds of seed..... \$0 50

To inoculate 60 pounds of seed..... 1 00

These prices mean a very low cost per acre, the exact amount depending on the amount of seed sown.



Portion of root of alfalfa plant showing the tubercles or nodules formed by the nitrogen-gathering legume bacteria. (Photograph natural size.)

Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Dibble's Northern-Grown Alfalfa Seed

1916 CROP

EVERY BAG TESTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS

D. B. Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all the D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold last year was above 99.70 per cent purity and *dodder-free*.

Dibble's Alfalfa Seed grown in the cold North is absolutely hardy and produces perfect and permanent seedlings when seed from other sources fails.

If you are contemplating growing Alfalfa, our new Alfalfa book tells you just how to grow it and we can furnish you the same variety we have found successful on our own farms. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years. We have over 100 acres on our own Seed Farms and find it very profitable. In fact, we have 100 acres on one farm which was inspected by the Agricultural Agent of one of the great trunk-line railroad systems of the country, who pronounced it "The best 100 acres of Alfalfa he had seen this side of California." Besides feeding over a hundred head of cattle, we shall have at least 300 tons of hay to sell this year.

Alfalfa is acknowledged to be the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

The plant grows about 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut three or four times each season, and produces an average of four to five tons of hay to the acre. The analysis shows one ton of well-cured Alfalfa to be worth practically the same as a ton of wheat-bran.

Combined with corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows, and as a feed for horses and hogs it cannot be excelled.

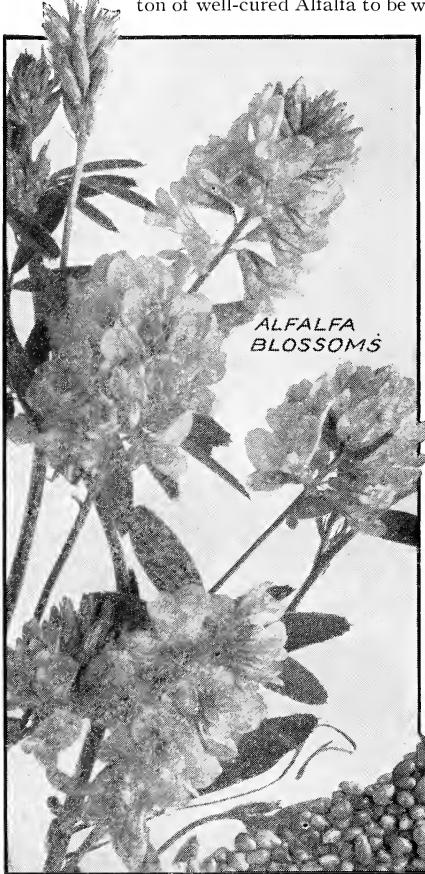
Buy Alfalfa Seed from Alfalfa-Growers

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, uses D. B. Alfalfa Seed on the Station Farm and for extension work among the farmers. Cornell University uses our D. B. Brand Seed on the College Farms, and scores of farmers writing us pronounce our D. B. Alfalfa the best they ever saw. Every lot is tested in our own seed-testing laboratory by our Mr. H. E. Dibble, a graduate seed analyst of experience, and we sell D. B. Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed; but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Samples and special price-list free.

BAGS FREE



D. B. Alfalfa Seed, 99.83 per cent pure



Courtesy A. A. C. Co.

First cutting from an Alfalfa field in Rhode Island

Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to use on northern farms to insure success, the kind we used on our own farms to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa Seed is comparatively cheap this year. Sow it freely. A field well set to Alfalfa on your farm will double its value. Read what Dibble's Alfalfa Seed has done for others.

The Alfalfa and clover seed were good, the germination was splendid, and I have a good stand. I saved from \$2 to \$3 per bushel by buying seed from you.—CHAS. W. FISHER, Vergennes, Vt., Oct. 28, 1916.

Your Alfalfa has been tested against the Grimm and found to be much better. Your clover and grass seeds have always been clean and pure and of the best quality. Your prices are usually lower than those of most seed houses, while the quality of the seed always averages much better.—EDWARD R. HEWITT, Midvale, N. J., Dec. 1, 1915.

I sowed Alfalfa seed treated with Alfalfa culture on the 20th of July and it has made a fine growth, nice even stand, and the roots are plentifully supplied with nodules. I believe the cultures will do all that is claimed for them.—J. D. FLINCHBAUGH, Red Lion, Pa.

I can truthfully say that we have the best catch from your D. B. Alfalfa seed we ever had; it stands very uniform—a full, healthy growth without any thin spots.—J. C. SURBECK, Syracuse, N. Y.

Send me sample and price on your Alfalfa seed; shall need 800 pounds. Had good success with the seed I bought of you last season; cut over 100 tons from 25 acres.—WALTER SROOTS, Westwood, N. J.

Alfalfa seed was the best I ever saw; have a fine stand of Alfalfa, sowing only 8 pounds per acre; have sown 18 pounds other seed and got a poor stand.—M. M. KENDALL, McConnellsburg, Pa.

The Alfalfa, clover, and grass seed was of high quality; germination was good. I have a good stand and saved \$1 per bushel in buying seed of you.—LAYTON F. MILLIMAN, Holley, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1916.

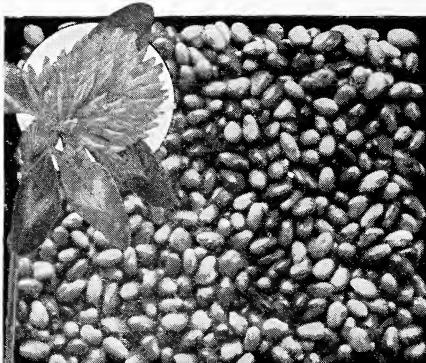
The Alfalfa seed purchased from you was pronounced by the Experiment Station as practically free from weeds, germination good; and I have a first-class seeding from it.—S. PERCY HOOKER, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Alfalfa was benefited by the culture. I sowed this field one year ago to Alfalfa without using inoculation and it was a failure.—WEIR W. KELPER, Steuben, Ind.

I used a bottle of the Legume Bacteria for Alfalfa on Alfalfa June 13 for 3 acres; have a fine seeding; mowed it Sept. 20 and got nearly half a ton of hay to the acre the first clipping.—JOS. J. COVERS, Masontown, Pa.

I used one dollar's worth of the Edwards' Legume Bacteria with one bushel Alfalfa on $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres last spring and have the best and heaviest seeding I ever had.—E. D. BURGESS, Houghton, N. Y.

If you want the best seeding of Alfalfa you ever saw, with the roots covered with nodules, thereby enabling the plants to get their nitrogen from the air, use Edwards' Legume Bacteria. See page 5.



D. B. Red Clover, 99.75 per cent pure



D. B. Timothy, 99.90 per cent pure

D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seed 1916 CROP

**99.50 PER CENT PURE, OR BETTER. THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY
EVERY BAG TESTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS**

We continue our well-known policy of handling but just one grade of Seeds and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouses and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

Traveling men from the big recleaning plants of Chicago, Toledo and other western cities, tell us that we are the **only** firm demanding 99.50 per cent purity or better on all purchases.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds that were analyzed the last few years at the New York Experiment Station, the different New England Stations and the Seed-testing Bureau at Washington was above 99.70 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official Inspectors, a few were sent direct by ourselves to prove our own tests, and over half of them were made for our Customers from seed we had shipped them.

Our Guarantee on D. B. Brand Seeds is 99.50 per cent purity and it is most gratifying to us to have official analysis from different states and from Washington show an average purity of above 99.70 per cent, or .20 per cent above our guarantee.

All of our seed is tested in our own laboratory both for purity and germination and it must be a matter of satisfaction to our customers to have the Government experts say that Dibble's Seeds are better than *we* say they are.

New York State uses D. B. Timothy and Clover on Cornell University Farms, and Cornell professors use D. B. Seeds on their own farms.

Over a score of the great New York State Institutional Farms use Dibble's Seeds annually.

We sell over \$100,000 worth annually of Clover and Grass Seeds to Granges, Farmers' Clubs and individual customers and have received scores of letters from them in which they say they "not only had the best seeds they ever had on the farm but also they had saved from 50 cents to \$3 per bushel, by buying D. B. Brand Seeds."

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Keep our seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed; but, as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds. **Samples free.**

Special price-list issued weekly during the season. BAGS FREE

RED MEDIUM CLOVER. The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country.

MAMMOTH SAPLING CLOVER. Compared with the common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stems are of darker color, it is later and of larger growth.

Full stocks, choicest grade only, of **Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red-Top, Dwarf Essex Rape, Canada Field Peas, Winter Vetch, etc.** constantly on hand.

ALSIKE. The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and Grasses.

TIMOTHY. This is the most valuable of all the Grasses for hay, especially in the North.



D. B. Brand Timothy and Clover Seed

"THE CREAM OF THE CROP"

The highest grade obtainable, 99.50 per cent pure or better—the best money can buy. Our sales have increased over 100 per cent in ten years, the best possible evidence that quality and fair prices pay. Read the history made by D. B. Seeds on many farms.

The Clover and Timothy Seed bought of you was of the best quality, germination was good, and have a good seeding. We saved \$2.50 per bushel on Clover and \$1.50 per bushel on Timothy by buying of you.—G. H. HOOKER, Milanville, Pa., Nov. 20, 1916.

Your Clover and Grass Seed was fine. I never had better seed on my farm and I saved \$1 per bushel on the Clover and 60 cents on the Timothy.—A. W. HILLS, Friendship, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1916.

Your seed has given satisfaction, fully up to the Experiment Station findings, i. e., 99.76 per cent pure.—F. C. HAMMOND, Sec'y Springfield Farmers' Club, Springfield, Vt.

I sent samples of your Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa to Washington. I found the Timothy practically perfect, the Alfalfa good, quick in germination and free from dodder, and the Clover as good as any I ever got hold of.—P. H. MEAD, Silver Creek, N. Y.

The seed was of high quality, germination was good, and I saved about \$2 per bushel.—WALTER A. FOX, Dundee, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1916.

The Legume Bacteria purchased of you proved very satisfactory; used it on both Alfalfa and Clover; have a much better seeding and more thrifty than that sown formerly.—B. G. DODGE, Berlin, N. Y.

I sent samples of Clover and Timothy Seed which I bought from you to the United States Department of Agriculture, and they reported that they were as good samples as could be obtained, both for purity and germination.—R. I. RICHMOND, Mansfield, Pa.

I have had your Grass Seeds for at least three years now; my meadows are freer from weeds than any of my neighbors' fields. As long as you send out seed that is as good as I have had in the past, I will buy from you.—B. T. SMITH, Passaic, N. J.

The order for Seeds that we placed with you has been tested by the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and we are more than pleased with the quality and desire to tell you so.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, W. C. SPAULDING, Purchasing Agent, Exeter, N. H., Sept. 25, 1916.

I do not think there is any better seed on the market than your D. B. Brand, as I have had fine results. I find it clean and the germination good.—STANLEY E. BOWERS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Clover and Timothy Seed were everything you recommended them to be; have used it for three years and never had a poor seeding; it is the best seed I ever used.—L. W. ROGERS, Waterville, Pa.

If you want the best seeding of Clover you ever saw, with the roots covered with nodules, thereby enabling the plants to get their nitrogen from the air, use Edwards' Legume Bacteria. See page 5.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats

THE HEAVIEST OATS GROWN

The average weight of all the Heavyweight Oats we sold last year was 44 to 45 pounds per bushel; this year, in spite of unfavorable weather conditions, the grain is heavy, bright and of excellent quality. We will have 25,000 bushels for our trade.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats originally came from the cold northwestern states of Wyoming and Montana, where we first saw them five years ago. These Oats were growing on dry land without irrigation, standing 4 to 5 feet high, with strong, stiff straw, and yielded from seventy to over one hundred bushels of grain per acre, weighing as high as 45 lbs. per bushel. We brought two carloads east, and sold them to our customers in at least a dozen eastern states, with the result that they have been found equally as well adapted to the East as to the Northwest. A Vermont customer reports a yield of 117 bushels per acre; one from Connecticut a weight of 46 lbs. per bushel. A Stark County, Ohio, farmer says: "They yielded just twice the amount of common Oats." Two New York farmers, one in Oswego County and one in Cortland County, obtained

yields of 75 to 78 bushels per acre, with common Oats about a failure, and a man from Pennsylvania says that his Heavyweights gave him just "four bushels more than twice as much as common Oats."

Two large fields, from which we ship seed to our customers, produced 87 and 118 bushels per acre respectively.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have been time-tried and tested, and have proved their value. To recapitulate:

They are the heaviest Oats grown, and enormously productive.

The grain is bright and thoroughly recleaned.

The straw is stiff and sturdy, just the kind necessary to hold up big heads filled with 45-lb. grain.

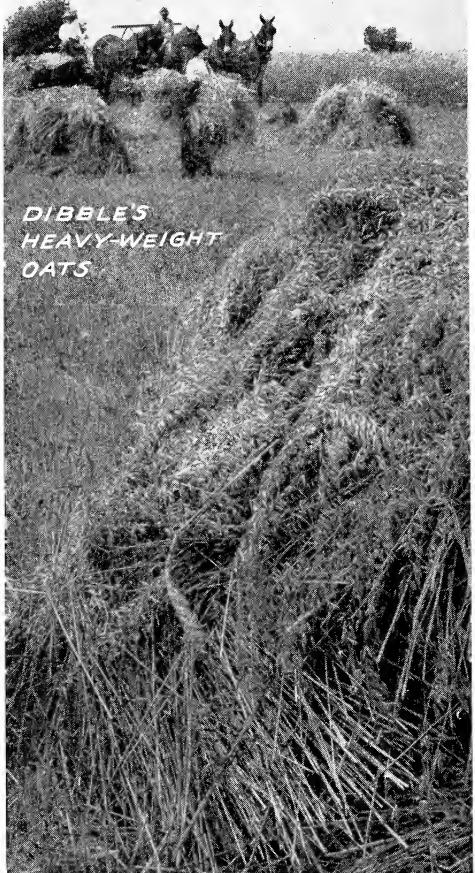
Oats will bring big money for years to come, owing to the great war. **Samples free.**

We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly recleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test them, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return them at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats; but, as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Owing to the extra-heavy weight of these Oats, not less than 3 bushels should be sown per acre.

For prices see special price-list in this catalog.



Dibble's Heavyweight Oats

The most productive variety now grown, with the heaviest, handsomest grain we have ever seen. The grain weighs 44 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel and crops from various fields have yielded 80, 82, 87, 90, 92, and up to 118 bushels an acre.

Here are some 1916 yields, right here in the East, in the poorest Oat year in a decade.

The Heavyweight Oats from you this year produced a crop that weighed 44 pounds per bushel.—D. M. MORRIS & SONS, West Winfield, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.

The Heavyweight Oats were the heaviest and finest Oats grown around this neighborhood, as long as the old timers can remember.—WALTER E. ELZE, Allendale, N. J., Oct. 28, 1916.

The Heavyweight Oats gave a yield per acre with us of 75 bushels.—C. W. SMITH, Wingdale, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.

Heavyweight Oats weighed 45 bushels per acre, weight 40 pounds per bushel.—FRANK HITCHCOCK, Canaan, Conn., Nov. 6, 1916.

The yield from the Heavyweight Oats this season was 75 bushels per acre, and the weight was 40 pounds per bushel. HOWARD H. POTTER, Clifton Springs, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1916.

The Heavyweight Oats yielded 60 bushels per acre.—A. E. CLOVIS, Jollytown, Pa.

Heavyweight Oats yielded 50 bushels per acre, and gave better yield than our own seed.—CHAS. BRINKMAN, Ivyland, Pa., Oct. 31, 1916.

Below are a few letters from customers who grew our Heavyweight in the normal crop year of 1914 and 1915.

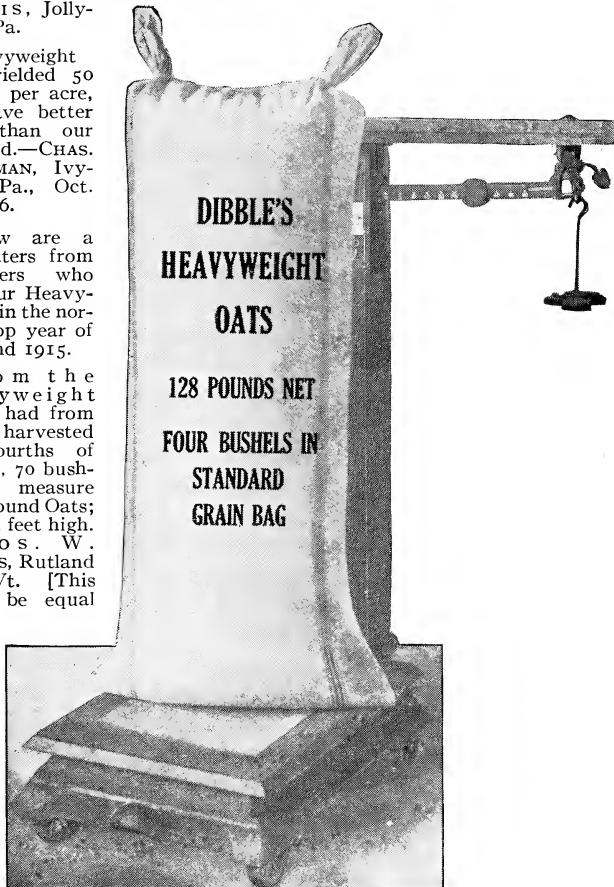
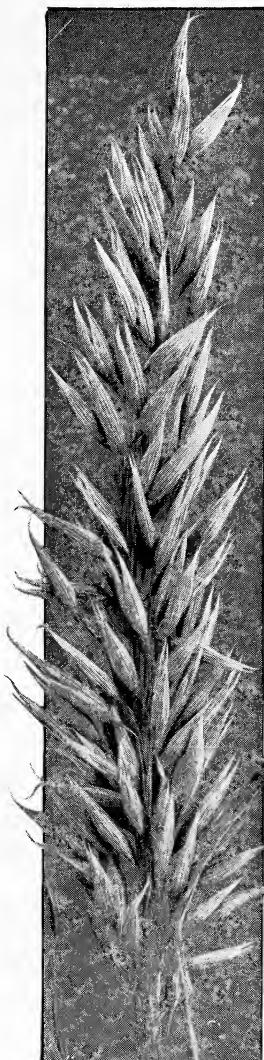
From the Heavyweight Oats I had from you, I harvested three-fourths of an acre, 70 bushels by measure of 40-pound Oats; straw 4 feet high.—THOS. W. ROGERS, Rutland Co., Vt. [This would be equal

to over 117 bushels an acre.]

The Heavyweight Oats I sowed last spring did the best of any Oats I ever sowed; one piece went 90 bushels to the acre.—JOHN F. MURPHY, Varysburg, N. Y.

The Heavyweight Oats yielded just twice the amount of other kinds.—IRVIN FARBER, Stark Co., Ohio.

The Heavyweight Oats gave us a yield of 92 bushels an acre, weighing 40 pounds.—EARL DORN, Brookton, N. Y.



Is there any other kind as heavy?

Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

Are early, extremely productive, with tall, stiff straw bearing long heads filled with good-weight, thin-hulled grain, weighing from 36 to 38 lbs. per measured bushel. These Oats originally came to us from northern Canada, being discovered by one of our men we had out looking for new varieties of grain. After growing them on our farms for a year or two, with good results, we introduced them to our trade, and they have given general satisfaction.

On our own farms, growing from 100 to 150 acres annually, they have given us an average yield of over 60 bushels per acre for some eight or ten years, which is over twice the average production of the United States for the same period. Several crops on large fields have yielded over 80 bushels per acre, and a neighbor, from a four-acre field, threshed and delivered to our warehouse 440 bushels of recleaned grain. Hundreds of our customers have written us glowing letters in regard to the superior qualities of Twentieth Century Oats, and they seem to be fully as productive and desirable in every way as when first introduced.

Owing to the great war, Oats will bring big money for years to come, and farmers should sow heavily this spring. If your own Oats are light-weight, badly stained or run out, you cannot afford to sow them when you can get Dibble's bright clean, heavy Seed Oats for so little money. **Samples free.**

Dibble's Seed Oats are recleaned by the best mills known, and you will find our Oats a choice sample for seed purposes. We sell them to you subject to the following guarantee: We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly recleaned and screened by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our seed grain ten days, test it, and if not entirely satisfied in every way, return it to us at once and get your money back.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats; but, as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we, therefore, do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

For prices, see special price-list in this catalog.

While we have a splendid crop of Oats in the United States so far as bushels go, the quality on the average is poorer than it has been for years. We are fortunate in having around a total of 35,000 bushels choice Seed Oats of both varieties, bright, heavy and full of vigor that we can offer our customers at most attractive prices.

Use Dibble's Tested Seed Oats and grow better crops than you ever grew before. During the last year, over fifty of our customers have written us that Dibble's Seed Oats out-yielded their own home-grown seed.

It is a well-known fact that seeds of all kinds grown in the North are harder, more vigorous and more productive than those of southern origin. This is especially true of Oats and Barley, which are plants of northern origin, and owing to their hardiness, are grown largely in extreme northern latitudes. If you have been using home-grown seeds with unprofitable or just ordinary crops, try Dibble's northern-grown Seed Oats this year and your Oat crop should be a money-maker.

Remember Dibble's Seed Oats are screened and recleaned twice in our own warehouses, and are sold direct to you at the lowest possible prices.



An ideal Oat crop

Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

have had a direct sale through our catalog to farmers of over 250,000 bushels since we introduced them about ten years ago and they seem to be as popular and productive as ever.

Free from Smut

The Twentieth Century Oats were free from smut and yielded double the quantity of home-raised seed of common variety.—
ALFRED E. NOKES, Ellerberg Center, N. Y.,
March 18, 1916.

440 Bushels from 4 Acres

From four acres of land we threshed this season 440 bushels of Oats, thresher's measure.—LEVI SIMONS, Livingston Co., N. Y.

The Twentieth Century Oats grew about 4 feet tall, very even, with big heads and did not lodge.—CLIFFORD WILLISTON, Hampden Co., Mass.

Outyielded Others

The Twentieth Century Oats were fine; they yielded just two bushels where other Oats yielded one in the same field.—C. A. BOYD, Saegerstown, Pa.

The Twentieth Century Oats yielded 60 bushels to the acre, weighing 37 pounds per bushel; stood up well; no smut.—E. C. GOODRICH, Caledonia Co., Vt.

Put to the Test

Have tested your Oats with two other kinds, and your Oats made two bushels to one of our own seed.—J. HARRY REAMER, Chambersburg, Pa.

Large Yield; Heavy Grain

The Oats that I purchased from you last season gave 70 measured bushels to the acre, very heavy grain, weighing 38 pounds per bushel.—A. YEO-MANS, Wayne Co., N. Y.

Customer Much Pleased

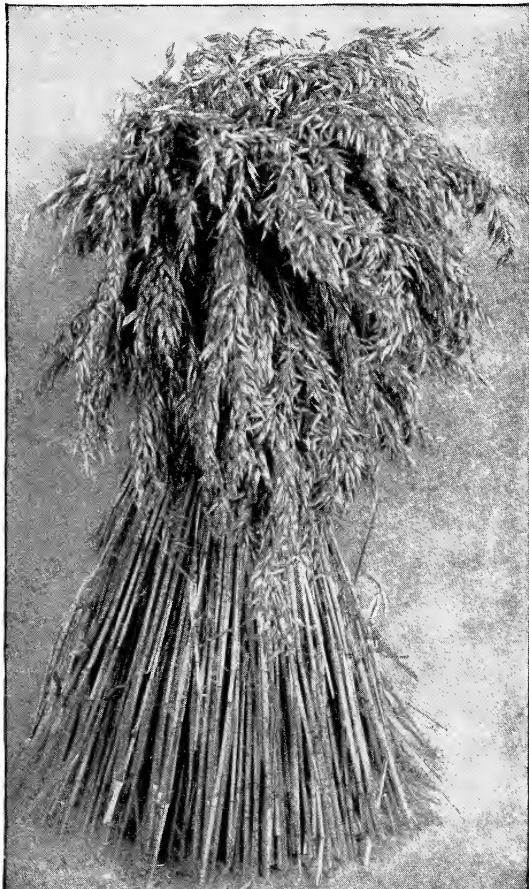
In regard to the Twentieth Century Oats, we are pleased to say that they yielded 55 bushels to the acre, by weight. On a large field of about 16 acres, our own Clydesdale variety yielded 27 bushels to the acre, and the yield of Clydesdale Oats on our best Clydesdale field comparable to the yield of the Twentieth Century was $43\frac{2}{3}$ bushels to the acre. We are very much pleased with the Twentieth Century Oats, and expect to plant largely of them next year.—EDWARD R. MINNS, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Finest Oats I Ever Raised

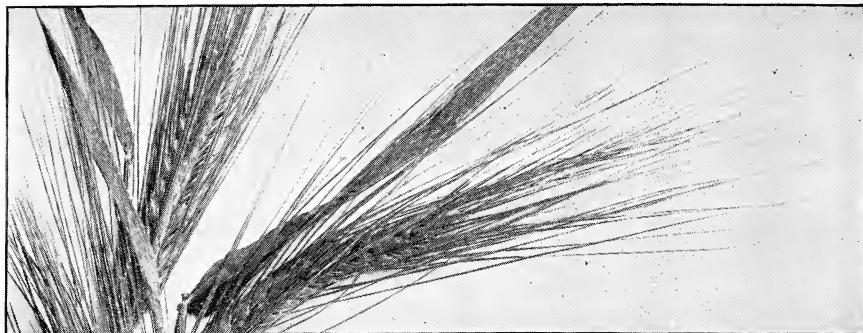
The seed I purchased of you last spring gave excellent results. The Twentieth Century Oats are the finest I ever raised, weighing 38 pounds per measured bushel.—C. C. WOODRUFF, Litchfield Co., Conn.

The Twentieth Century Oats yielded this season 59 bushels per acre, average weight 40 pounds per bushel, and gave a better yield than home-grown seed.—HERBERT L. PERLEY, Hanover, N. H., Oct. 29, 1916.

The Twentieth Century Oats yielded 55 bushels per acre and of heavy weight; gave far better yield than home-grown seed.—HARRY D. LEGGETT, Ghent, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1916.



Twentieth Century Oats



Dibble's Seed Barley

Dibble's Oderbrucker

A new, heavy-yielding, six-rowed Barley from Wisconsin, the best Barley state in the Union. Original stock seed came from Germany, was grown, improved and disseminated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and pronounced the best Barley ever sent out by the Wisconsin Station. Professor Moore states: "In rust-resistance and stiffness of straw, is superior to any other variety tested." Protein content 15 per cent, or nearly double the amount found in many other varieties, therefore a most valuable feeding Barley as well as one of the best malting Barleys grown. Oderbrucker gave a yield of over 55 bushels per acre right here in New York, on the farm of C. C. Gardner, of Seneca County, and many yields as high as 60 to 70 bushels per acre have been reported from other states.

The Barley crop, like that of the other cereals, was a short one last year owing to the late wet spring causing late seeding; but, with dry weather at harvest, the quality is very good, although the grain is not quite so heavy as was last year's bumper crop. As a consequence of the short crop and much higher price of all other grains, Barley is, of course, much higher in price. **Samples free.**

For prices, see special price-list in catalog.

Dibble's Canadian Six-Rowed Barley

The earliest variety grown, maturing in from sixty-five to seventy-five days.

We have been growing Canadian Six-rowed Barley on the Dibble Farms for over a score of years. It has made yields of as high as 57 bushels per acre on fields of from twenty to forty acres, with average yields of from 40 to 54 bushels for twenty years. Canadian Six-rowed is a most desirable variety for a first-early spring grain crop; it helps save the feed bill. **Samples free.**

We sell it to you subject to this guarantee:

We guarantee our Seed Barley thoroughly recleaned and screened by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing.

Keep our Seed Barley ten days, test it, and if not entirely satisfied in every way, return it at once and get your money back. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Barley; but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession over which we have no control, we, therefore, do not guarantee, nor will be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

For prices, see special price-list in catalog.

Dibble's Northern-Grown Seed Corn for Northern Farmers

Every lot tested in our own laboratory both for moisture-content and germination, and sold subject to our famous money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

The utmost care is taken to furnish Seed Corn of the highest possible quality, Corn that is thoroughly dry, of high germination and of varieties that are adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Northern-grown Corn is the only kind to plant in the northern states. It is vigorous, hardy, acclimated, and productive. Southern-grown seeds look nice, germinate well, but *do not mature*.

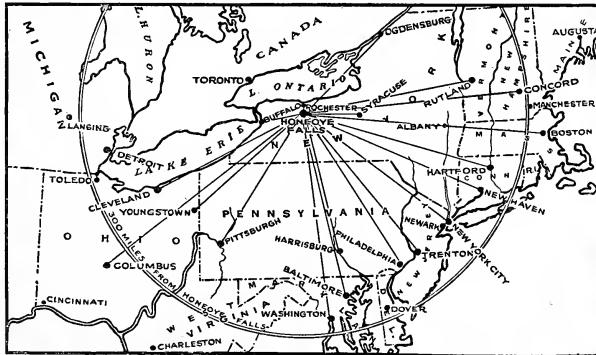
Dibble's Seed Corn Guarantee

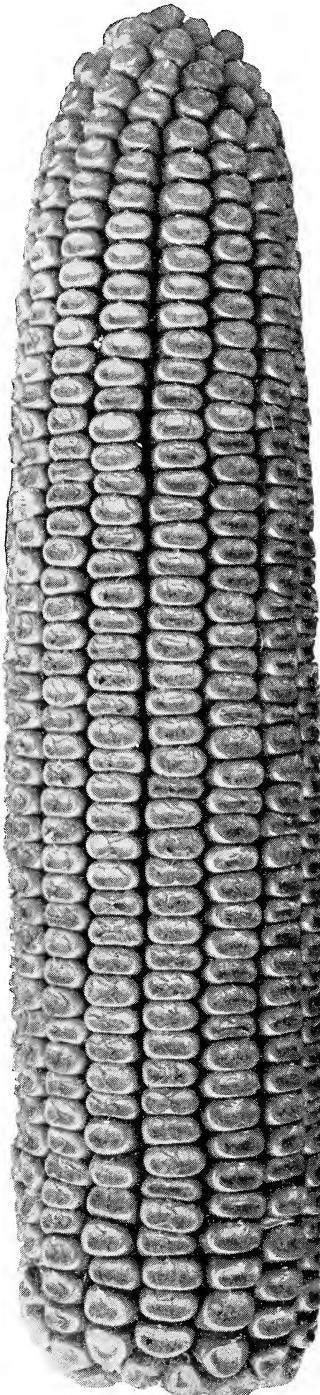
We guarantee every bushel of our Seed Corn northern-grown and thoroughly recleaned. Our germination tests show 90 per cent, or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn; but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Hundreds of People Ask Us Annually

"Where is Honeoye Falls?" Look at the map. If you are within or just outside of the 300-mile circle, you should be our customer.





Dibble's New Drought-Proof Yellow Dent

In northwestern Ohio, where much of the best seed Corn in the United States is grown, we have found a new Yellow Dent that in our opinion is most desirable for ensilage purposes. Its remarkably well-developed root-system enables it to withstand dry weather better than any other variety. Hence we have named it **Dibble's Drought-Proof**. This is the strongest, rankest-growing Yellow Dent with which we are acquainted. It grows more and taller fodder than Leaming or any other Yellow Dent that is adapted to northern conditions, and it is but five to ten days later than our Improved Leaming. Where the seasons are long enough, it is as far ahead of any other Yellow Dent as day is ahead of night. Typical ear of Corn on this page. Note the large uniformly shaped kernels which are set close together on a small red cob. The border surrounding preceding page is a photographic reproduction showing the kernels of our new **Drought-Proof Corn** just as they are. We have never observed in any other variety such an evenness of size and shape. The grain also (see front cover) is the handsomest we have ever seen, the kernels are large and uniform, and the color is so beautiful that, when you open the bag, you will be more than pleased on sight. The germination is exceptionally good, it is a strong grower, and grows from start to finish just the way you like to have Corn grow.

This is not an extra-early Corn and it requires 110 to 120 days of good Corn weather to reach maturity. As it is such a large, rank grower, it requires a strong, rich soil for best results, but if your conditions are favorable and your season long enough, we advise you to give Dibble's Drought-Proof a trial and we will stake our reputation that the results will be satisfactory. We have less than 2,000 bushels to offer this season and offer it in every confidence. We ask you to try it, feeling positive that you will not regret it. Next season we expect to plant a large acreage and have stock enough to take care of all orders, no matter how large. This year, however, we can offer not more than 2 bushels to a customer, as we wish to give this new Corn a wide distribution. We wish that we were able to offer this new variety in ten-bushel lots or over, as we know that the Corn is worthy of general culture whenever the conditions are favorable for its best development; but, as our stocks are so limited, we urge our Corn-growing customers at least to give it a trial this season.

Bus. \$3; 2-bus. bag, \$5. It is sold, of course, subject to our usual money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

Dibble's Big Red Dent

is a Corn of great value and well worthy of trial by our customers. We found this Corn in northern Ohio several years ago, and in comparison with Improved Leaming on adjoining farms, it has larger and more vigorous stalks. It not only grew more and bigger foliage than the Leaming, with bigger ears and more of them, but it was also earlier. Experience on our farms has given the same results, and a number of the leading dairymen in our section, after three years' experience, consider it the best ensilage Corn for western New York. There have been raised at least 100 acres of it in our town that would have husked 125 to 150 bushels of sound, dry corn to the acre if it had not been put into the silos. A number of our customers who planted it in a small way last season had most satisfactory crops and will plant heavily of it this year.

Dibble's Big Red Dent grows tall and vigorous, with leafy stalks, and is a remarkable producer. The kernels when thoroughly dry are of a beautiful reddish tint, well set on a small, red cob. We confidently recommend it for trial in all sections where our Improved Leaming gives good results.

On one of our farms this season, owing to the wet spring, we were unable to sow corn for ensilage till July 7 and 8. We used Big Red Dent; it made a splendid growth, and was well matured when we began harvesting October 2. The kernels were well dented and would have husked over 100 bushels per acre. Our mammoth silo is filled with splendid silage.

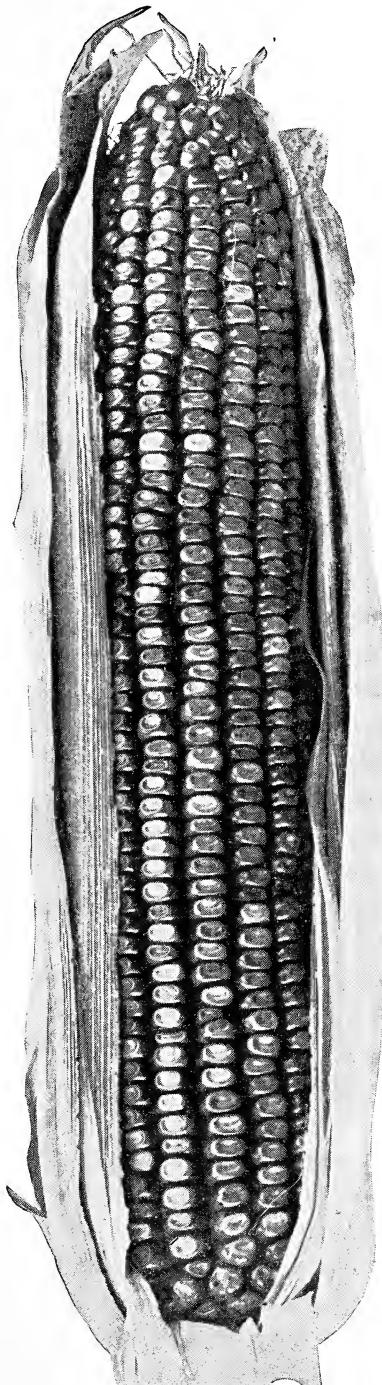
Our seed crop of this vicinity is limited this year. However, if contemplating trying this valuable Corn, we advise ordering early.

For prices, see special price-list in this catalog. Samples free.

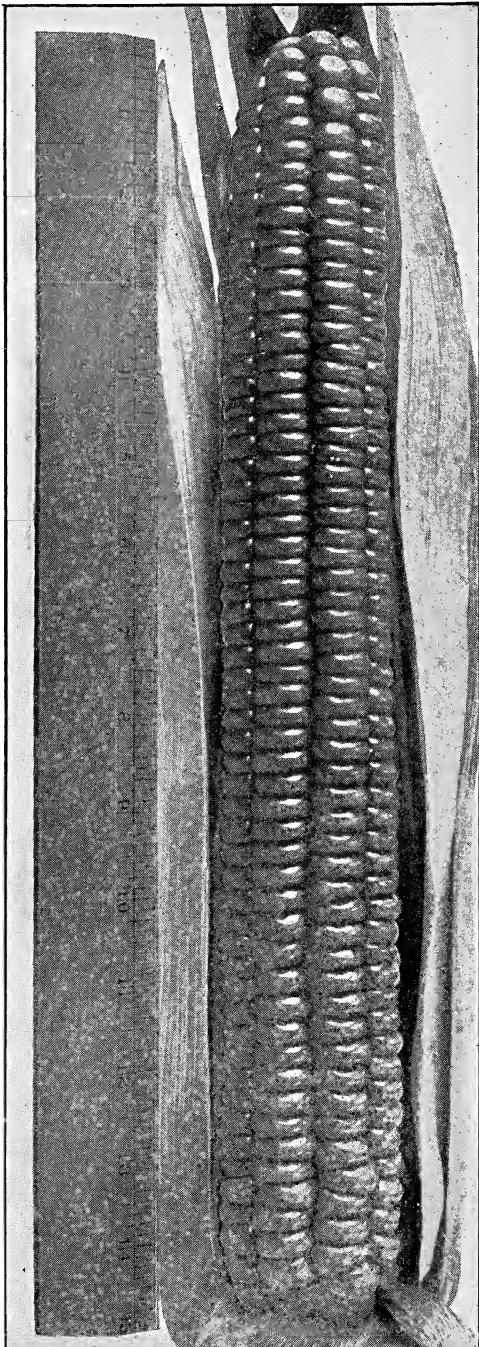
Report Large Yields

The Red Dent Corn was of splendid germination and yielded 800 bushels on five acres, the biggest crop I ever grew.—CHAS. CAMERON, Madison, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1916.

The Red Dent Corn, which was grown for ensilage, produced a yield of 20 tons per acre this season.—D. W. MORRIS & SON, West Winfield, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.



Dibble's Big Red Dent Corn



Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

Is the best Flint Corn either for crop or silo in cultivation. It is not only the largest-growing Flint variety, but also one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height, under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet, from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside, the stalks leaf profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making this variety most desirable for ensilage, for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

As a cropper for husking, Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is unexcelled. The ears average 10 to 15 inches in length, and frequently there are two or three of these mammoth ears to a stalk.

Our stock seed consisted of several bushels, every ear of which was over 12 inches long, and many of them exceeded 15 inches.

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is, without doubt, the most productive Flint Corn known. Customers occasionally report crops of over 200 bushels per acre. One of our Oswego County farmers grew 460 bushels on two acres, and a New Hampshire man produced 243 bushels from one peck of seed, one of the largest if not **the** largest yield ever produced from the same quantity of seed.

We have short crops of both varieties of Flint Corn and, after our limited stock is exhausted, do not know where to procure more at any price.

Sanford's White Flint

An extremely early Flint variety, perhaps ten days earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, with smaller stalks and ears, but, owing to the shorter growing season required to mature it, most desirable for the hill sections of New York and other northern states as a crop for husking.

Send for samples.

For prices, see special price-list in catalog.



"When the corn is in the shock"

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

This is the handsomest and most productive Flint Corn grown. Introduced by us twenty-five years ago, it was the best Corn then; it has been improved by selection and is the best Flint Corn now.

Read the following evidence. Did you ever see such testimonials in favor of any other kind of Flint? Do you not want to raise such crops on your own Farm?

The Mammoth Yellow Flint germinated first class and what we husked yielded 200 bushels per acre and what we used for ensilage produced 20 tons per acre.—A. G. HALL, Carthage, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1916.

From the peck of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn we produced 243 bushels.—ORA D. BLANCHARD, Sullivan Co., N. H.

The Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn matured well, over 200 bushels to the acre being husked on our own farms. The germination was almost perfect.—S. L. STRIVINGS, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

My crop of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn was simply splendid; it grew 12 to 14 feet in height, and the ears were from 10 to 18 inches in length.—WILLIAM H. KNOX, Strafford Co., N. H.

The Mammoth Yellow Flint was of fine germination. We used it for ensilage and it yielded 12 tons per acre.—GEORGE WALKER, Boonville, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.

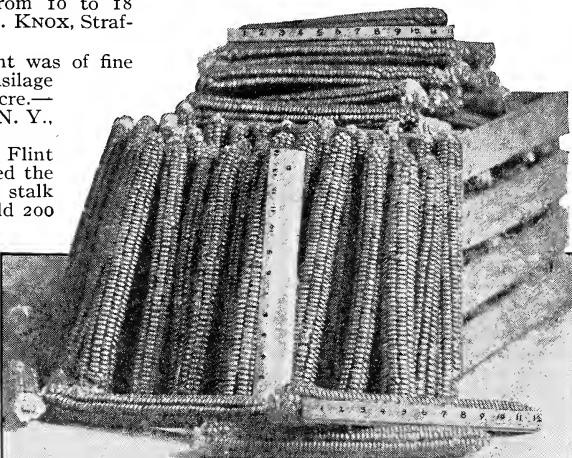
Your Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn planted June 1, harvested the first of September. Height of stalk averaged 9 feet 10 inches; yield 200 bushels to the acre.—G. W. ADAMS, Middlesex Co., Mass.

We have just finished husking a two-acre lot of Corn raised from your Mammoth Yellow Flint Seed Corn, and the yield has been so good that I cannot keep it to myself. We put into our crib out of this 2-acre lot 460 bushels of very fine Corn.—H. A. MEDLONG, Oswego Co., N. Y.

The Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn germinated well. The stalks grew 10 to 15 feet tall, ears 10 to 14 inches long. I believe it is the best Ensilage Corn ever raised in this section.—G. W. SHARP, Erie Co., Pa.

From the bushel of Mammoth Yellow Flint we will have 500 bushels, and it is very fine—plenty of ears that are 14 to 15 inches long.—F. A. MORGAN, Madison Co., N. Y., October 27.

I planted a little over one-half bushel of the Corn, and will have about 400 bushels. I am much pleased.—K. A. BEACH, New Haven Co., Conn.



A heaping bushel, Scripture-measure. Every ear 12 to 15 inches long



Some splendid specimens of Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

Was introduced by us ten years ago as the **earliest** large Yellow Dent in existence. During that time we have tried out, tested and inspected fields of other Early Dents and, as a result, we still say to our customers that Dibble's Early Yellow Dent is the most desirable of the Early Dents for the eastern farmer.

A Dakota seedhouse offers a Dent that ripens in 70 days, but the stalks are 4 to 5 feet high, and the ears are nubbins, 4 to 5 inches long. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio firms offer early Dents to mature in 75 to 80 days, but the stalks are 5 to 7 feet high, and the ears 5 to 7 inches long. We can procure stocks of these for you if you wish, but why bother with dwarf varieties of Corn when you can grow magnificent crops of Dibble's Early Yellow Dent on the same land? We do not advise its growth at high altitudes, such as the hill lands of New York, for a husking crop, but we do recommend it as the best early Yellow Dent for ensilage now grown. Dibble's Early Yellow Dent planted here in the Genesee Valley country, May 15 to June 1, is usually ready for the harvest by early September, but many of our customers report that it matures earlier with them. The foliage is very leafy and the stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height. One field of twelve acres on one of our own farms measured 14 feet on the level for the entire field. The ears, 8 to 10 inches in length, are closely set with bright yellow grains on a small cob, as shown in illustration. Hundreds of our customers, in a dozen different states, plant Dibble's Early Yellow Dent year after year. Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly recleaned, and shows germination of better than 90 per cent, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee. **Samples free.** Test them. **For prices, see special price-list.**

Dibble's White Cap Yellow Dent

An extra-early Dent variety with smaller stalks and ears than the Early Yellow. Desirable for a husking crop in the northern states where the seasons are short. Prices same as for Early Yellow Dent. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

The Ensilage Corn for the extreme North and the hill sections of the Middle States where the seasons are short and the frost comes early. At the time of writing this (December 1) we have booked orders for over 1,200 bushels for Vermont alone for spring shipment.

This season, we planted Early Yellow Dent, Improved Leaming, and Yellow Flint, which we used for ensilage and the yield was 20 tons per acre.—AUGUSTUS C. BERNINGER, Ghent, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1916.

As to the Early Dent Seed Corn, would say the germination was first-class and gave us a yield of 25 tons ensilage per acre this year.—CHAS. BRADBURY, Middleville, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1916.

Your Corn was the talk of the town; average height 10 feet, and eared very well, although we have had a very poor season here for Corn.—IRA E. STEWART, Addison Co., Vt.

The Seed Corn grew to an average of 12 feet in height in one of the worst droughts this region ever had. I estimate the yield 23 to 24 tons to the acre; it is well adapted to this section.—PAUL W. GOODSOE, Stratham, N. H.

The germination of the Early Yellow Dent was perfect, yield per acre 15 to 16 tons well eared with two ears on a good many stalks, 10 to 12 feet high; planted May 25, ripe enough to husk before frost.—E. E. EASTMAN, Ellensburg, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1915.

The Early Yellow Dent was good, vigorous seed, the crop was fine, the best I have raised in years; it was considered the best field of Corn in this vicinity.—E. A. CHAPMAN, Crawford Co., Pa.

The Corn was fine, every kernel grew; we have just refilled our three large silos.—ARCADY FARMS, Robt. E. Steele, Goshen, N. Y.

Two bushels of the Early Yellow Dent Corn filled my silo, 12 x 32 feet.—CHARLES JOHNSON, Miller-ton; N. Y.

The early Yellow Dent Corn from your seed produced the best crop I have raised in nineteen years.—PETER J. SHUSTER, Seneca Co., N. Y.

I have used your Seed Corn for three years and consider it the best ever. This year, planted Early Yellow Dent and Mammoth White Dent; germination in test was 100 per cent and in field about the same; well-matured ear on nearly every stalk.—C. L. BEECHER, Watertown, N. Y.

Stalks 12 Feet High

It was of good quality and germinated 98 per cent. The stalks were 12 feet in height. Planted May 28, it was ripe the first week in September. We are well satisfied with your seed.—M. E. GRIFFITH, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Tried Out; Proved a Winner

Your Corn was tested with other varieties in four towns—Greenwood, Alfred, Andover, and Independence. All used it for silo. All will use the same seed next season.—S. G. CRANDALL & SON, Andover, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1915.

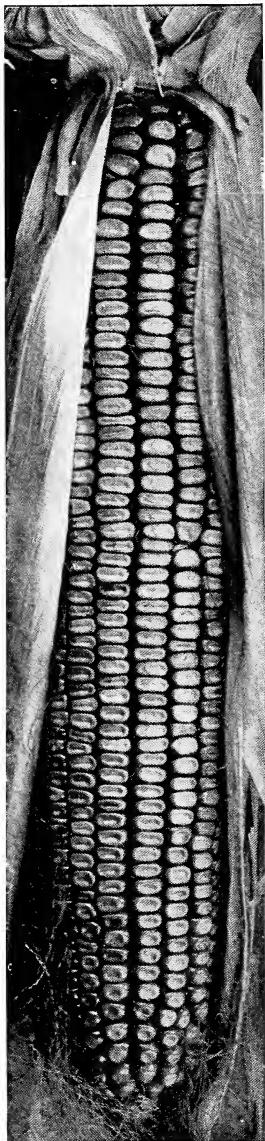
The Seed Corn was O. K. The only fault I had to find with it, I allowed too much for poor seed in sowing, and got it too thick, as every kernel grew.—H. M. WOOD, Wellsboro, Pa.

Heavy Crop in Dry Season

I planted one bushel of Early Yellow Dent and had the best crop of Corn I ever had and that through an unprecedented drought lasting from the middle of July until October 16.—J. D. NIVIN, Northampton Co., Pa.



A bushel of Early Yellow Dent Field Corn



Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

The popular variety for ensilage purposes for the middle and eastern states. Our Improved Leaming matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos many a time, thirty tons of ensilage per acre that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

A customer writing from Barker, N. Y., states: "Filled a silo, 28 x 14 feet from seven acres. Lots of the stalks had two ears on, and would easily have husked 125 to 150 bushels per acre."

One of the professors of Cornell University, in a letter to us says: "The farmers of the state are making a great mistake in resorting to such varieties as Eureka and Southern Horse-Tooth for Ensilage Corn," and he recommends Leaming as one of the best varieties to plant. This has been our contention for at least ten years. We found it out by comparative tests in field culture on our own seed farms, and it is a source of pleasure to us to have Cornell University advocate the very doctrine we have been trying to impress on the farmers of this state for the past decade. Dibble's Improved Leaming is strictly high-grade, pedigree seed, from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and of most excellent germination, averaging above 90 per cent, and sold to you subject to your own test. Keep it ten days, and, if not right, return it and get your money back as per terms of our guarantee. You run absolutely no chances of using poor Seed Corn if you buy Dibble's Improved Early Leaming.

We shall be glad to send you samples free; so test them to your entire satisfaction.

For prices, see special price-list in this catalog.

From an Enthusiastic Grower

The Improved Leaming grew very large and well eared. Am sending photographs. The corn stood 12 to 13 feet in height. The ears of Corn shown in the small photograph are fully 8 feet from the ground.—Wm. P. Brooks, Allegany Co., N. Y.



Wm. P. Brooks (see testimonial)



Improved Early Leaming. Real seed corn

Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

Ten days earlier than the standard Leaming of the western states, and probably the most popular variety for ensilage in the East.

Filled a 14 x 32-foot Silo

I planted Early Leaming and Mammoth White Dent; the germination was nearly 100 per cent; the whole field was well eared. Planted the 24th and 25th of May, cut 18th to 20th of September. From 8 acres, filled a 14 x 32-foot silo and had enough left over to feed twenty cows a month.—F. D. MATTESEN, Evans Mills, N. Y.

The Improved Leaming Corn was of good germination and gave us a yield of 15 tons of ensilage per acre.—C. H. MOORE, Mayfield, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1916.

The Leaming Corn was exceptionally good; grew 15 to 16 feet high, with many stalks having four ears. Six acres filled a 100-ton silo.—F. L. PARMELEE, Putney, Windham Co., Vt.

From the Early Leaming Corn, I filled a silo 12 x 34 feet from 4 acres; Corn was hard and good.—F. H. STILLWELL, Trumansburg, N. Y.

Early Leaming Fine for Ensilage

We have just finished harvesting one of the largest ensilage crops ever grown on this farm. We put up 606 tons. For this section, climate and soil, we know of no other variety that is equal to the Early Leaming for ensilage.—G. L. WEAVER, Steward State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Polk, Venango Co., Pa.

Germination of your Seed Corn was 95 per cent or better; the growth was as heavy as I could cut with a harvester.—J. C. MOORE, Shoreham, Vt.

The Leaming we had from you last year grew from 18 to 20 feet high and was a tremendous crop.—LUCIUS BALDWIN & SON, Cayuga, N. Y.

Stalks 15 Feet in Height

Seed Corn purchased last spring gave best satisfaction, the Ensilage Corn averaging 12 to 15 feet in height, with from one to three ears on a stalk.—FRANK HITCHCOCK, Canaan, Conn.

Best Corn in this Section

The Leaming Corn obtained from you planted 12½ acres, and from the field we filled two silos, each 14 feet in diameter by 33 feet in height; ensilage was cut to 3½-inch in length and well trod. It was the best field of Corn in this section. The germination test was 98 per cent.—J. H. GODFREY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

We planted the Improved Leaming and Mammoth White Dent and every kernel grew; they made a very heavy growth and eared well.—FRED G. WARNER, Rome, N. Y.

The Corn was great, 7 acres filling a silo 28 x 14 feet. Lots of the stalks had two ears; it would easily have husked 125 to 150 bushels to the acre.—H. R. BENNETT, Barker, N. Y.

90 Per Cent of Ears Matured

Nearly 100 per cent germination on Seed Corn from you, the stalks on an average of 12 feet, and 90 per cent of the ears well developed and of mature growth.—A. E. MOWRAY, Meshoppen, Pa.

Had the Leaming alongside of Eureka (not your seed), it gave nearly as much fodder per acre as the Eureka, and had many fully matured ears, while the Eureka kernels were barely formed.—K. H. BORLAND, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

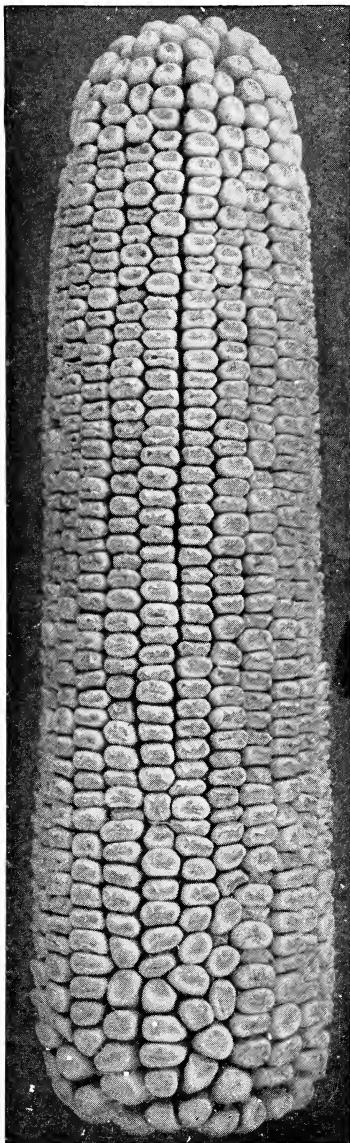
Your Seed Corn germinated so well that it is a little too thick; but, where not so thick, both the Leaming and Mammoth White Dent eared good, and I took first prize at Paris Hill Fair on Ensilage Corn.—W. G. COMSTOCK, Clinton, N. Y.

I had an excellent crop of Corn from your seed. Each stalk had from one to three large well-filled ears; had enough to fill my silo, 14 by 26 feet, and refill it, and sold a neighbor ten tons from 4 acres. Germination was 99 per cent.—R. B. FRASER, Ferndale, N. Y.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent Corn

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, late, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the northern states.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41°, and during the past six years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the northern states to plant.



Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the northern or central states. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower and, under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it; and this has been the experience of scores of our customers in many states. Farmers from such extreme northern states as New Hampshire and Vermont, and from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have written us that Dibble's Mammoth White is the best Ensilage Corn they ever grew, and many have also said it was well eared. A Connecticut farmer calls it "King of Ensilage Corn."

On the opposite page, several of our customers state that this Corn grew 18 to 22 feet in height, and others say that four to six acres fill the ordinary silo. Read all the letters.

It has been our experience that southern-grown Corn that has in its natural climate a five- or six-months' growing season does not produce ears under northern conditions, nothing but stalks, and slushy, watery stalks at that. Now then, you northern and eastern farmers, desiring to grow bumper crops of big Corn with ears on it for your silo, plant Dibble's Mammoth White Dent instead of Southern Sheep-Tooth, Eureka, Red-Cob and the like, all Corns of southern origin, and you will be more than satisfied. Then drive your cattle to the creek for water instead of giving it to them in their ensilage.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is sold to you subject to your own tests after you receive the Corn. Test it any way, and, if it is not so good as we say it is, send it back and get your money back. Read the guarantee before ordering. Our Corn must please you, or you do not have to keep it.

Samples free. Test them yourself. For prices, see special price-list.



Mammoth White Dent Corn twice as high as the Percherons

Mammoth White Dent Corn

The King of Ensilage Corn. This is the big White Corn that grows the mammoth stalks, with ears on them. The rankest-growing White Corn of northern origin adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Harvested Fine Crop

I am inclosing picture of some of the Mammoth White Ensilage Corn at cutting time—it was fine.—CLIFFORD A. MASON, Comstock, N. Y.

The germination of the Mammoth White Ensilage Corn was good and it yielded 25 tons ensilage per acre.—F. S. SPRENKLE, Waynesboro, Pa., Nov. 22, 1916.

Averaged Two Ears to a Stalk

I raised a large crop of Corn this year with your Mammoth White Dent, the largest I ever grew; ears measured $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference, and two ears on a stalk. I filled a 16×32 -foot silo from 7 acres and husked 300 bushels Corn.—F. J. SCHURR, McDonald, Pa.

Filled 300-Ton Silo from $12\frac{1}{2}$ Acres

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn did finely. Corn in ear hardened by September 28. Stalks from 12 to 22 feet high, according to the conditions of soil. Filled a 300-ton silo from $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Call it "King of Ensilage Corn."—R. B. ANDERSON, Guilford, Conn.

The Mammoth White Dent Corn germinated well and made a fine growth of heavy fodder and eared well—the best of any ensilage Corn I ever raised.—E. B. COLE, Sauquoit, N. Y.

May 24 I planted 1 acre of your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn for fall fodder, and fed my herd of twenty cattle from August 15 for two months. It is the biggest, leafiest, most palatable Corn I have ever grown.—A. D. BITTNER, Beaver Meadows, Pa.

Stalks 18 Feet High

The Corn grew uncommonly good—as high as 18 feet. I grew fifty loads from 2 acres of ground.—C. G. WEEKS, King Hill Stock Farm, Surprise, N. Y.

Used the Mammoth White Corn for ensilage which produced 18 tons per acre.—ROBERT MURRAY, Hampton, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1916.

An A-1 Ensilage Corn

Your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth, 12 to 16 feet tall, filled and refilled two seventy-ton silos from 7 acres. An A No. 1 Ensilage Corn.—CALVIN BERKEY, Scalp Level, Pa.

The germination was good; filled two 10 x 30-foot silos from 10 acres; planted Mammoth White and Improved Leaming mixed.—C. R. KENNEDY, Geauga Lake, Ohio.

Gave First-Class Crop

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth; averaged 14 feet tall; had enough on less than 4 acres to fill a silo, 14 x 26 feet, and had six or eight loads left that we could not put in.—GEO. L. RECORD, Earville, N. Y.

The White Corn was a large crop. The 5 acres filled a silo, 15 x 24 feet, and refilled it, and there are many tons still in the lot. The best piece around here.—F. A. CALLAHAN, Cazenovia, N. Y.

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn grew fine; averaged 14 feet. I am also much pleased with the clover and grass seed.—R. L. DEREMER, Honeoye, Pa.

Dibble's Seed Potatoes

Northern-grown from selected stock seed, planted on soils especially adapted to each variety, produce a quality that for vigor, purity and productiveness is unexcelled.

During the past twenty-five years, the sales of Dibble's Seed Potatoes have gradually increased until the average annual sales are around 100,000 bushels, and we do not have a single salesman on the road, every order coming to us through the mail, and at least four-fifths of our business from old customers, thousands of whom plant Dibble's Seed Potatoes annually.

We grow on our own farms and in this section varieties adapted to our soils, and for many of the earlies we have them grown for us on contract in the virgin soils of regions still farther north, where these early types grow larger and better tubers, and therefore larger and better crops, than can be obtained on the old lands of the eastern states.

Seed Potatoes that are northern-grown, moved south only from 100 to 300 miles, frequently produce double the crop of home-grown seed, even of the same variety, and we have received hundreds of testimonials from our customers to that effect.

We Are Headquarters for Seed Potatoes

Notwithstanding the extremely short crop of last year, the smallest per capita on record, (the Government reports giving the crop as 70,000,000 bushels less than the short crop of a year ago) we expect to take care of the requirements of our customers as usual, if you will only order early.

We have fairly good crops of some varieties, especially Russets, which seem to give splendid crops when others fail, and we also have good stocks of several standard varieties, but we have only limited amounts of a number of the early varieties and do not know where to purchase more at any price after stocks are exhausted. Therefore **order early**.

Prices will rule very high, probably the highest spring prices ever known, as at this writing eating potatoes are bringing more money in the markets than at any other time in the last fifty years. This year it is not a question of price but just a matter of getting the Potatoes and, whether you order of us or from some of our competitors, we repeat—**order early**.

We do not publish prices in our catalog, as the prices fluctuate so that we cannot safely do it in justice to our customers and ourselves; but print instead a special price-list weekly throughout the season, giving the lowest prevailing prices at the date of issue.

We offer again this season "**the best 15 varieties**," and our list has been approved by Dr. William Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, whom we consider the greatest living authority on Potatoes. He states: "Your list has been so wisely chosen that I have hardly a change to suggest."

There was no blight nor rot in any of the sections where our Seed Potatoes were grown and the vines grew rank and green till killed by frost. The tubers are not so large as usual but are as healthy and vigorous as any we have ever had in our warehouses.

Seed Potato Guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, assorted for seed purposes, and if the time of shipment is left to our discretion, we guarantee arrival free from frost or heat. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes at once on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.



Dibble's Russet Potatoes

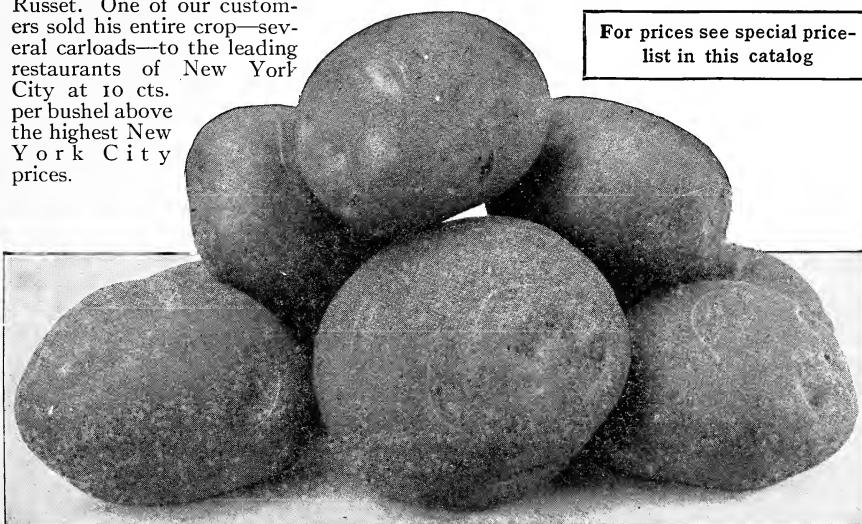
The best for main crop now in cultivation. Were introduced to our customers several years ago. The first season we had just 1,000 barrels to offer, and they gave such good satisfaction that year that the next season we sold 4,160 barrels; the results were so remarkable that the following season our sales exceeded 11,000 barrels. There was never a new variety introduced that made a name for itself so quickly. The Russet is our best main-crop variety in western New York. It is grown extensively in Michigan and, last winter, at the great Maine Potato Show, one of our customers reported: "Dibble's Russets grown from your seed won First Prize and Sweepstakes."

The vines are strikingly distinct; rich, dark green in color; very robust and luxuriant in their habit of growth, completely covering the ground at the height of their development; extremely disease-resistant; in fact, hundreds of our customers have written us that, with them, Dibble's Russets were blight-proof. The tubers are round to oblong in shape, of good size, with pure white flesh, and covered with a russet skin; few and shallow eyes, and a quality either baked or boiled that cannot be excelled; they are an excellent market variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive, as the tubers are as large as those of the Carman family, such as Rurals, Carmans, Raleighs and the like; but where these varieties set only three to six tubers to the hill, with us, under identical soil and cultural conditions, the Russet produces six, eight, ten or even twelve tubers to the hill. As the Russets have few eyes, plenty of seed should be used, so that the tubers do not grow too large. (See tuber in color on front cover.)

On our own farms the Russet is the best Potato we have ever grown. Many of our customers have written us that it has outyielded other sorts two to one, and yields of 300 to 400 bushels per acre are not uncommon. During the four years we have been distributing Dibble's Russets, we have received hundreds of letters from our customers about them, and ninety-nine out of every hundred at least write of their wonderful qualities in the highest terms. On the following page, you will find positive, absolutely disinterested, conclusive evidence that Dibble's Russet is the best Potato for main crop now grown on American soil. We have a splendid crop of nice, medium-sized tubers in spite of the poor season, and offer it at a price every farmer can afford to pay.

In many sections throughout the East, there are thousands of farmers who plan to grow only enough Potatoes for their own use. Last season, owing to weather conditions, blight and rot were prevalent, and many of these farmers lost their crops. Now then, if you are one of them, we earnestly recommend the Russet as the best variety for you to grow on your farm. The Russet has the healthiest foliage, it is the most productive, and the tubers have the best quality of any late- or main-crop variety with which we are acquainted. If you are growing for market and want new seed, plant Dibble's Russet. One of our customers sold his entire crop—several carloads—to the leading restaurants of New York City at 10 cts. per bushel above the highest New York City prices.

For prices see special price-list in this catalog



Dibble's Russet has no equal for yield or quality

Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.



Knee deep in Dibble's Potatoes—they grow—they produce

The descriptive matter on the preceding page is reproduced from our last year's catalog intact. In preparing copy for this year's book, we read this page carefully and another year's experience in growing this wonderful new Potato merely confirms our impressions obtained in growing it the previous five years, that it is the best Potato for main crop now grown and we left the descriptive page without change.

During the five years since we offered this Potato to the public, we have received over a thousand testimonial letters from our customers, and on this page we print a few showing how it yielded in 1916, the year that will go down in history as the one in which the Potato crop was almost a failure, with the smallest per capita crop on record. After reading these testimonials, you should be convinced that the Russet is the kind to grow on your farm this year.

The 100 bushels of Russets we bought of you this year gave us about 1,500 bushels of nice Potatoes, while *in nearly every case* other crops of Potatoes in this section were a complete failure.—C. MORTIMER, Grafton, Mass. Oct. 26, 1916.

The two barrels Russets yielded 96 bushels, the vines were green, and grew until killed by frost. The Russets beat all I ever raised—the eating quality is perfect.—JOHN H. OLIVER, Cleveland, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1916.

My boy, 14 years old, planted 82 pounds Russets on $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre and got 1,263 pounds, or over 21 bushels, at the rate of 336 bushels per acre. They are the best yet.—CHAS. W. RICHARDSON, Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 20, 1916.

D. H. Lyon, of Allegany Co., N. Y., reports that the Dibble Russet yielded 240 bushels per acre.

The Russet Potatoes were the best in the country; the yield was about 300 bushels per acre and they were free from blight and disease.—P. F. BRADBURY, Bertha, W. Va., Nov. 13, 1916.

E. C. Fancette, of Madison County, N. Y., writes us under date of Nov. 8, that the Dibble's Russet yielded with him 350 bushels per acre.

Last season I began a series of experiments, procuring seeds from sixteen different sources and nearly as many varieties. I take pleasure in reporting that the best showing in both yield and quality was made by your Dibble's Russets. They yielded at the rate of 275 bushels per acre, all good size, even, smooth, commercial tubers. The average yield of the several other varieties was less than 150 bushels per acre.—JOS. SMITH, Long Branch, Washington.

The Potatoes I bought from you yielded very well; one field averaged 325 bushels and the other 300 bushels per acre. If you know of anything that will beat the Russets, let me know at once.—PETER HOTTEL, Lehigh Co., Pa., Nov. 1, 1916.

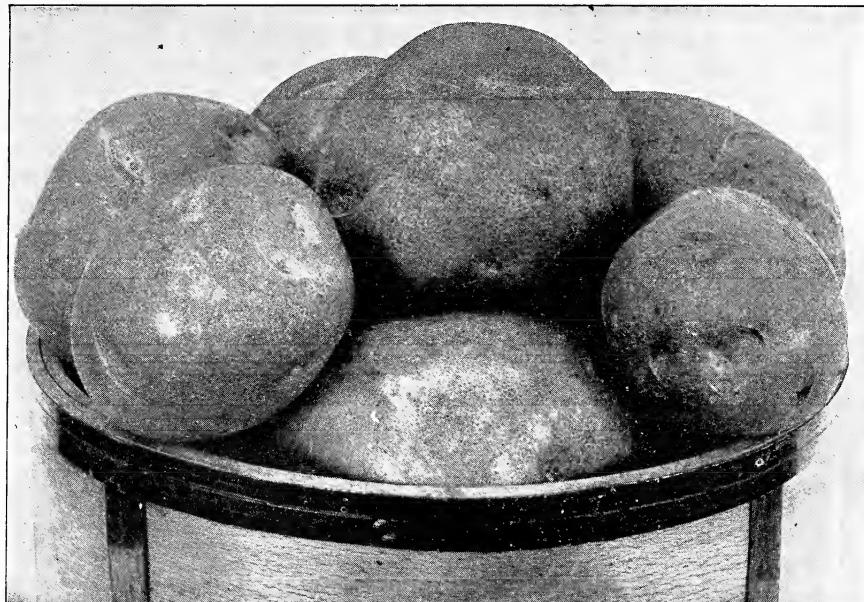
Thos. J. Pierson, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., gives as the yield of Russets, 225 bushels per acre and adds: "This is extra this year."

Harry S. Walbert, of Lehigh Co., Pa., reports Russets yielded with him 225 bushels per acre.

Lewis R. Rice, of Oneida County, N. Y., testifies to a yield of 350 bushels per acre on his farm.

Edward Britcher, also of Oneida Co., N. Y., reports 225 bushels per acre on his farm for the Dibble's Russets.

How are these yields for the poor season of 1916? Is there any other variety that did as well?



Dibble's Russet Potatoes

The testimonials on the opposite page tell the story of the Russets' productiveness under the adverse circumstances of 1916.

On this page are letters from our customers who have had wonderful crops of Russets during the previous three years. Read them. There was never such a page of testimonials published about any other Potato.

In many instances the Russets outyielded other varieties grown alongside two to one.

The Russets yielded 1,200 bushels from four and one-quarter acres, one of the best yields I ever had. Russets yielded **three** bushels to **two** of other kinds alongside.—A. H. HAAS, Carbon County, Pa.

The Russets were free from blight, and on a measured acre produced 295 bushels. Carmans and Green Mountain in the same field about 175 bushels per acre.—H. E. BUTTERWORTH, Livingston, Conn.

I bought Russet Seed Potatoes from you last year and found the variety very good; in fact I grew double the bushels per acre that I grew of other varieties on adjoining land under the same cultivation.—FENTON M. PARKE, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Russet Potatoes yielded twice as much as any other kind; tops stayed green and were free from blight.—HOMER KEELER, Berkshire County, Mass.

The Russets yielded **double** the amount of bushels of other varieties, and they were free from blight; they yielded **two** bushels where there was only **one** of Sir Walter Raleigh.—J. E. KRUM, Columbia County, Pa.

The Russet Potato grew a good, strong vine, the foliage was free from blight. The yield was 250 bushels per acre. Eating quality fine.—B. J. GEIGER, Lehigh County, Pa.

Five seasons of trials have proven the Russet (Edward F. Dibble) Potato of unusual merit and worthy of testing by Ohio growers. It has shown itself to be one of the heaviest and most consistent yielders in a trial of most of the newer and standard sorts. It is of the Carman type, having very desirable shape and size. The slight russet of the skin gives it a distinctive and attractive appearance, and makes it much sought after by the consumer.—From *Market Growers' Journal*, Nov. 15, 1916.

I planted the Russets in a field with two other varieties, under the same conditions, and the Russets yielded over twice as many as the other kinds.—PHILIP REINER, JR., Wyoming Co., N. Y.

The Russets did well under unfavorable conditions, or about double the Sir Walter Raleighs in the same field.—J. A. DODGE, Preston County, W. Va.

The yield from the Russet Potatoes was more than three times that of the Rose and Alexander, planted on same ground and under same conditions.—A. L. SMITH, York County, Maine.

The Russet Potatoes did well. Driest season here in fifty years. Produced only 117 bushels per acre, but all other fields in this locality fell below 50 bushels per acre.—P. J. CAMPBELL, Georgetown, Ill.



Dibble's Russet Potato

In these days of blight and other fungous diseases, it is imperative to grow a Potato that has the ability to resist disease.

Dibble's Russet has the healthiest, rankest-growing foliage of any variety with which we are acquainted, and scores of our customers have pronounced **Dibble's Russets "blight-proof."**

400 Bushels an Acre

The Russets grew most luxuriantly; vines free from blight, and the yield was above 400 bushels to the acre.—JOHN HELLER, Coyngham, Pa.

The Russets did the best of any variety around here; no blight; vines were rather too heavy if anything; yield about 200 bushels to the acre.—EDWARD DIXON, Whippanny, N. J.

The Potato crop in this section is below the normal, but the seed purchased from you did better than my own; the vines made a vigorous growth. I regard the Russets as the best main crop for this section.—GEO. E. MEAD, Bedford, N. Y.

Russets Free from Blight

The Russet Potatoes yielded twice as much as any other kind; tops stayed green and were free from blight.—HOMER KEELER, Berkshire Co., Mass.

The Russet Potatoes did splendidly, absolutely free from blight; wonderfully heavy vine, foliage $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet when held up. Yield was better than 300 bushels per acre; the finest cookers I have seen in my life; its name should be "All profit."—RICHARD WAGONER, Fairfield County, Conn.

The Russets beat everything around here; yield 240 bushels per acre; no blight and all smooth, marketable Potatoes; the vines grew finely.—ELLERSLIE FARMS, J. W. Gallup, Mgr., Rhinecliff, N. Y.

Fine Yield of Perfect Potatoes

From the Russets I bought of you last spring the yield was the finest I ever saw; the vine-growth extra fine, without a sign of blight; the potatoes perfect.—D. F. LEONARD, Atlantic Highland, N. J.

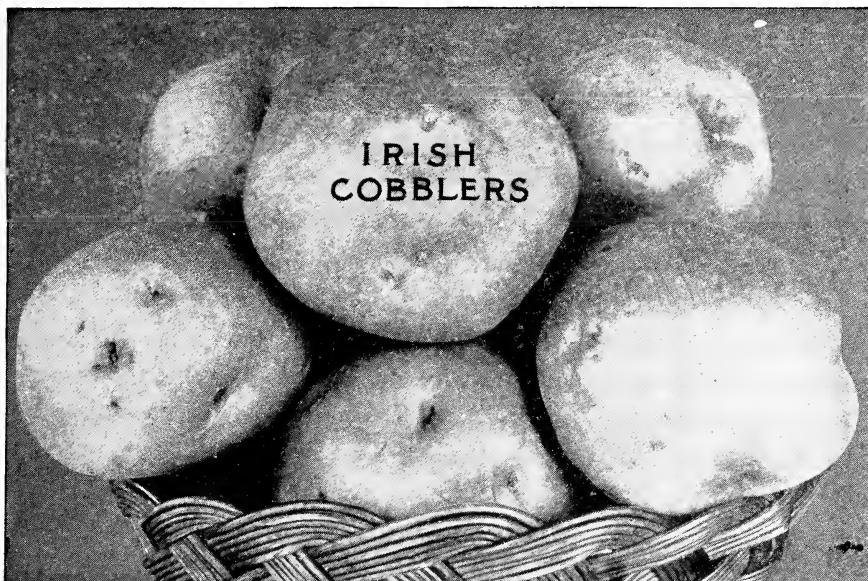
Dibble's Russets beat all others for yield; fine eating quality; over 400 bushels per acre.—C. B. CRONS, Allegany County, N. Y.

The Russet Potatoes yielded 250 bushels per acre, or 100 bushels more than any other kind. This was under ordinary culture, and was a great surprise to us for, while we have read of great yields, we never expected so much. Vines grew thrifty and stocky, and were free from bugs although we never sprayed, and they cook so nice, white and mealy that every purchaser always asks for the same kind next time. You certainly cannot say too much for these Potatoes.—MARSHALL RYMPH, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

We report a yield on Russets of 350 bushels per acre, 20 per cent better than Carman in the same field; large size; no blight and no rot. Next year expect to plant Russets only.—WM. B. PITCHER, Columbia, County, N. Y.

The Russets yielded 300 bushels per acre. Eating quality good; the yield was better than the other varieties.—J. F. POTTER, Clearfield County, Pa.

The Russets are blight-proof and a good yielder. From the six barrels, I dug 365 bushels of salable Potatoes.—ED. WILLS, Central Islip, L. I.



The "Best Six" Early Varieties of Potatoes Adapted to the Northern and Eastern States

Early Ohio, Pedigree Stock

For first early or extra early, either for the family garden or for market, there is nothing to compare with the Early Ohio. The Early Ohio is round to oblong in shape, pink skin, white flesh of most excellent quality and extra early.

The Early Ohios yielded 200 bushels per acre.—J. M. GARDNER, Lee, Mass., Oct. 31, 1916.

Dibble's Early Manistee

The Manistee is a seedling of the Rose, round to oblong in shape, slightly flattened, skin light pink, eyes near the surface, flesh pure white and table quality that is hard to beat. The Manistee gives best results on light, sandy soil.

The Manistee Potatoes yielded at the rate of 300 bushels per acre.—A. P. NOBLE, Gillett, Pa., Nov. 3, 1916.

Early Rose

The genuine improved Early Rose. We have the genuine stock of this variety, grown on virgin soil.

The Early Rose I had from you were very satisfactory in every respect; no blight or disease of any kind, and yielded about 200 bushels to the acre.—G. E. REED, Putnam Co., N. Y.

The crop of all kinds of Potatoes is exceedingly short, but early Potatoes are almost impossible to procure at any price. After our present stock is exhausted, we cannot get more until they grow again. **For prices, see special price-list in this catalog.**

Dibble's Irish Cobbler, Pedigree Stock

The Irish Cobbler is the best extra-early White Potato now grown. The tubers are uniformly smooth, round, plump and handsome, creamy white, eyes strong and well developed. The flesh is white and of splendid quality. Cobblers do well anywhere. On Potato soil, or on clay loam or heavy land, they give good results.

I have finished digging Cobbler Potatoes and I am glad to state they have outyielded other seed, either home-grown or purchased by any farmer in this vicinity. My crop averaged 430 five-eights-bushel baskets to the acre.—GEO. L. SRIMSON, Swedesboro, N. J.

Early Bovee

Henderson's Early Bovee of the Hebron type, pronounced by the introducers, Peter Henderson & Co., the earliest Potato of all.

New Queen

A fine, large-sized Potato, resembling the Hebron in shape and color.

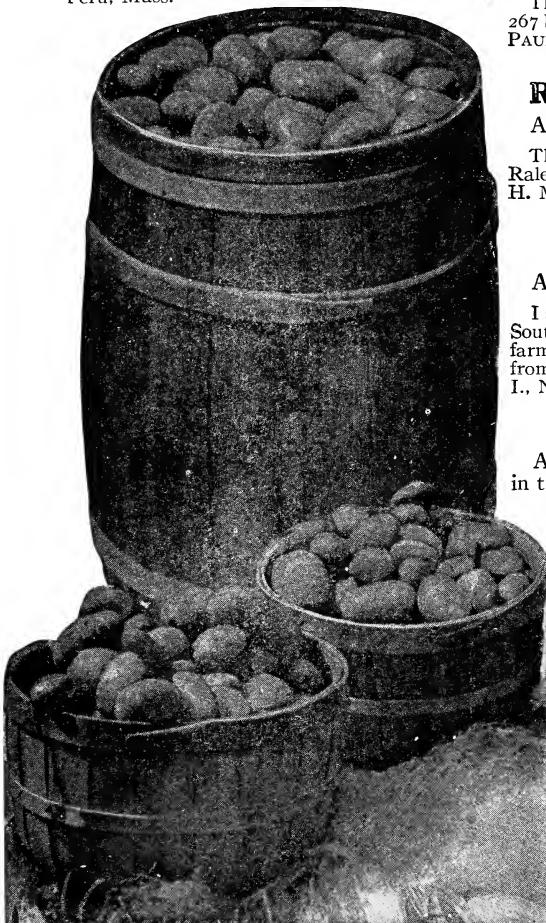
Kindly quote lowest price on seed Potatoes. I cannot buy here, at twice the price, seed Potatoes that give the satisfaction your varieties do.—DR. WM. J. DILLINBECK, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1916.

Dibble's Standard White Main-Crop

Dibble's Money-Maker

is the handsomest and most productive long white Potato now in cultivation. The tubers are long and shapely, of splendid quality, and especially desirable as **bakers**. The foliage is most luxuriant, extremely blight-resistant. It is a splendid yielder, holding the world's record for the largest yield from one pound and from one peck of seed. To those who prefer to grow a long Potato, we recommend Dibble's Money-Maker as the one to grow.

Inclosed find order for Potatoes and check for same. Last year we planted your Money-Maker on three-fourths of an acre, and I sold 325 bushels by weight.—C. M. HATHAWAY, Peru, Mass.



Good enough for any market

Sir Walter Raleigh

The Sir Walter Raleigh is the best of the late Mr. Carman's introductions. The tubers are round to oblong in shape and very uniform as to size.

Carman No. 3

Another large, round, white, main-crop Potato; an immense yielder of large Potatoes.

Gold Coin

A late, round, white Potato that we have found to be very desirable.

The Gold Coins and Carmans did great—267 bushels from nine-sixteenths of an acre.—PAUL W. GOODSOE, Rockington Co., N. H.

Rural New Yorker No. 2

A standard, late, round, white variety.

The yield from $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Coins, Workers, Raleighs, and Russets was 2,725 bushels.—H. M. SHAEFER, Bucks Co., Pa.

Green Mountain

A white-skinned Potato; very handsome.

I am pleased to say that the car shipped to Southold was very satisfactory. A number of farmers report over 300 bushels to the acre from your seed.—G. H. SMITH, Peconic, L. I., N. Y.

Uncle Sam

A variety similar to the Green Mountain in type and habit of growth.

American Giant

A long, late, rather coarse variety.

The seed Potatoes were very satisfactory, clean, and free from all scab, in fact, just such seed as I would have picked out had I been allowed to go to your bins and select them myself.—E. C. GILLETT, Penn Yan, N. Y., Secretary of the New York Fruit Growers' Association, Nov. 1, 1916.

We have used your seed Potatoes for the last 25 years, and all our dealings have been very satisfactory; seed has been true to name and everything you have claimed for them true as far as we know.—JAS. H. BAIRD & SON, Marlboro, N. J., Dec. 14, 1916.

For prices, see special price-list in this catalog

We Repeat: "You Should Use Dibble's Farm Seeds on Your Farm"

1. Because Dibble's Seeds are better Seeds for less money.
2. Every member of the Dibble Company is a practical Farmer, two of them with over a quarter century's experience in Seedgrowing.

3. There are nearly 2,000 acres in the Dibble Seed Farms comprising some of the choicest farming lands in the far-famed Genesee Valley and they ship from their Farms to yours.

4. The Warehouse, Elevator and Storage Houses 400 feet in length, with a capacity of around 100,000 bushels, located on private switches, are owned and paid for. Seed Houses of similar capacity located in our leading cities on the best business streets would rent for at least \$50,000 yearly. You save this enormous rental charge in buying direct.

5. The Dibble Farm Seed Business is established in the little village of Honeoye Falls, right in the heart of the best Seed-growing district of the Empire State. This means, as nearly as possible, eliminating middlemen, cutting out heavy freight charges, no drayage or cartage expense and saving you money every time.

6. Dibble's Farm Seeds are tested in their own especially constructed and equipped laboratory, by a member of the Firm who is a Seed Expert. Is there another Firm in the country offering you as good protection?

7. In buying Dibble's Farm Seeds, you are assured of getting the highest grade obtainable. Take Alfalfa, Clover and Grass Seed for instance. There are five grades of these seeds, each above 97 per cent purity which will conform to the New York laws. Dibble never buys or handles but just one quality and that above 99.50 per cent, the best money will buy.

8. Dibble's Farm Seeds are northern grown, full of vitality, hardy and vigorous and adapted to the Northern and Eastern States. We do not handle cheap Southern or foreign seeds that are not adapted to our climate. Southern or foreign-grown Alfalfa seed is offered at several dollars less per bushel than we pay for our Northern D. B. Brand but it will not stand our northern winters. Southern Seed Corn looks nice, grows well but will not produce ears in our Northern States. Hundreds of our customers have written us that Dibble's Northern-grown Seed Potatoes have doubled their crops.

9. Dibble's Prices are usually lower than the same quality of Seed can be purchased for elsewhere as we have no overhead expenses, own our own Seed Farms, Warehouses, etc., have no rent to pay and are satisfied with a just and reasonable profit.

10. In addition to surrounding our customers with every possible protection against poor seeds by buying only the highest grade obtainable and testing every lot in our own Seed Laboratory, we sell Dibble's Farm Seeds on a ten-days-money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee, subject to any test any customer may make or wish to have made within ten days after the seeds come into his possession.

This is our final argument: We solicit your order because we believe we can give you better seeds for less money, and we emphasize our square deal motto that goods may be returned according to our guarantee, if not entirely satisfactory, when your money will be refunded cheerfully.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER HONEOYE FALLS, N.Y.



NORTHERN GROWN
SEED POTATOES

CORN, OATS, BARLEY
ALFALFA, CLOVER
AND TIMOTHY SEED

